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# Federal Council Bulletin

A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION  
AND INTER CHURCH ACTIVITIES

Vol. I.

APRIL, 1918

No. 4

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**Win the War against Autocracy**

**Make the World safe for Democracy and Democracy safe for the World**

**Secure for Nations—small and great—Safety, Justice and Equal Economic Opportunity**

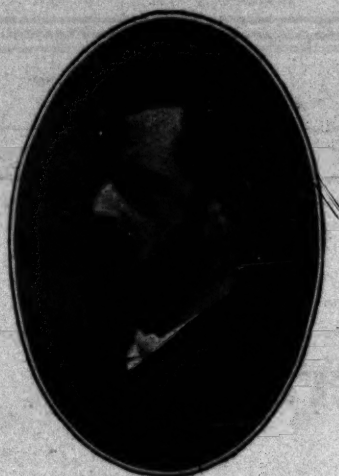
**Establish a League of Nations**

On this Platform Speakers of National and International Reputation  
Enrolled by the  
**NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHURCHES AND THE MORAL AIMS OF THE WAR**  
Will Address Meetings under Church Auspices  
During April, May and June  
In 44 States and 300 Cities

JAN - 3 1918



# Great Britain's Representative in National Campaign



Principal George Adam Smith

Great Britain will be represented in the National Church Campaign to emphasize the Moral Aims of the War by Sir George Adam Smith, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Aberdeen University. Dr. Smith needs no introduction to church audiences here, to whom he is best known as an historian and a writer and lecturer on Old Testament subjects. Several years of his life have been spent in Syria and Egypt among the original sources of inspiration for the books that have given him a world wide reputation. He was born in Calcutta, but Scotland has been his home during the greater part of his life. His activities are by no means confined to the church. He is prominent in labor circles, and has been for several years Chairman of the Scottish Council for Women's Trades. Like many other ministers engaged in this campaign, he is a chaplain in the army, holding the rank of Chaplain First Class in the Territorial Forces. He has lectured in this country at Yale, Johns Hopkins, and the Universities of California and Chicago. He comes at the invitation of the National Committee to perform war service in this campaign, with Ex-President Taft and many other distinguished Americans.

## National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War

HAMILTON HOLT,  
*Chairman.*

HENRY A. ATKINSON,  
*Executive Secretary.*

For the Church Peace Union:

HAMILTON HOLT  
ARTHUR J. BROWN  
WILLIAM P. MERRILL  
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON  
FREDERICK LYNCH

For the Federal Council:

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

*Committee*

For the League to Enforce Peace:

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT  
ALTON B. PARKER  
TALCOTT WILLIAMS  
GLENN FRANK  
WILLIAM H. SHORT

For the World Alliance for  
International Friendship:

SIDNEY L. GULICK

OFFICE: 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

*A Journal of Religious Co-operation and Inter-Church Activities.*

Vol. I.

APRIL, 1918

No. 4

## Moral Aims of the War

### Plans of National Committee Organized to Mobilize Patriotic Opinion in Support of the President's War Policies by Campaign of Education Through Churches.

The campaign plans announced by the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War provide for one of the most comprehensive efforts to mobilize public opinion behind the war undertaken since the United States entered the great conflict. Beginning early in April, sixty or more speakers, divided into teams of two men each, will tour the country, addressing conferences of clergymen and prominent laymen and popular mass meetings in three hundred cities.

Although the speaking campaign began more than a month ago with meetings in New Jersey, the concentration of effort that marks the real nation-wide drive will come during April, May and June.

The Committee's campaign already has been brought to the notice of clergymen and laymen of every denomination, and has received wide attention in the press. What follows, however, is the first announcement in detail of arrangements for the distinguished group of speakers who have volunteered their services to this movement.

The Committee's letterhead sums up its purpose in the following words:

"A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION THROUGH THE CHURCHES TO QUICKEN THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES IN PROSECUTING THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY, INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

The organizations and the men behind this movement are the best guarantee of its patriotic purpose and of the energy with which the campaign will be conducted. The Chairman of the Committee is Hamilton Holt, Editor of the *Independent*. The Executive Secretary is Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, who has gained a national reputation as an organizer in church circles since he left the pulpit.

The campaign is under the auspices of the Church Peace Union and the League to Enforce Peace, with the co-operation of the Commission on International Justice and Good-Will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

### Personnel of the Committee

The Committee has been meeting weekly since the first of the year. It consists of thirteen men, including the Chairman and Secretary. The other members are the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. William P. Merrill, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York and President of the World Alliance; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union and Editor of *Christian Work*, and George A. Plimpton, President of Ginn & Company, representing the Church Peace Union; William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, Talcott Williams, Glenn Frank and William H. Short, representing the League to Enforce Peace; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland for the Federal Council and the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick for the World Alliance.

The Committee's literature defines the "Moral Aims of the War" as follows:

- I—To win the war against autocracy.
- II—To make the world safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world.
- III—To secure for nations—small and great—safety, justice and equal economic opportunity.
- IV—To establish a League of Nations.

### For Guidance of Speakers

Its "Statement of Principles" for the guidance of speakers in the campaign says:

"Every speaker in the campaign of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War is expected to subscribe to the following principles:

"1. That the present war must be won either by a victory of the Allies, or by a reform of the German Government by the German people, or by both.

"2. That a League of Nations should be established to promote justice and preserve peace through legislative, judicial and executive functions supported by all available sanctions—moral, economic and physical.

"The authoritative interpretation of these principles is to be found in the addresses and notes of the President of the United States is-



sued on the following dates:

May 27, 1916, October 18, 1916, January 22, 1917, April 2, 1917, June 10, 1917, August 27, 1917, December 14, 1917, January 8, 1918, February 11, 1918.

"It is not intended to limit speakers to the discussion of these topics, but it is understood that nothing shall be said in contravention, and that they shall be given prominence in every address."

### The Churches' Task

The mission of the Committee was thus defined in a recent address by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of its members:

"Our mission is distinctively to the churches, for we believe that they have a special responsibility in this time of world emergency. Except the press, no other agency has such access to intelligent public opinion and therefore such responsibility for helping to shape it aright. They ought to be deeply concerned in this war. Thus patriotism is a religious virtue. We do not love our country in any narrow or selfish sense. We refuse to baptize greedy profiteering and lust of power with the name of patriotism. But we believe that the cause for which our country is standing in this war is directly related to those great truths for which the Church stands and to which it is the duty of the Church to testify; namely, righteousness, justice, liberty, and brotherhood. We do not claim that our country is perfect, but we do claim that on this issue it is right—unreservedly, unequivocally and absolutely right, and that as such the churches ought to support it with all their strength.

"We emphasize the moral aims of the war. We are interested in its political aims, but they are not what our Committee was specifically organized for. As citizens, we are concerned with them, but as churchmen it is not for us to decide matters which belong to the President. We stand by him with full confidence in his wider knowledge and patriotic purpose as our nation's Commander-in-Chief. But the churches are specifically concerned with the moral aims of the war. Its aims are essentially moral. President Wilson has said that we do not seek territory or indemnity or revenge. We have been grievously wronged; but while our wrongs undoubtedly had much to do with forcing us into the war, we are not fighting on their account alone. America's part in the war would be justified if not an American had been killed and not a dollar's worth of American property destroyed.

"We are in this war because it is fundamentally a war between Pagan and Christian ideas of the organization of the world; because it is a conflict between the law of the jungle and the law of brotherhood in international relations; be-

cause it is to determine whether the people exist for the State or the State for the people; whether nations are to be ruled by emperors who claim divine right to do as they please or by rulers who are responsible to the people; because no people on the planet is safe as long as any powerful nation comes into the family of nations armed to the teeth and animated by principles and ambitions which make it an intolerable menace and compel all other peoples also to arm and fight or to accept serfdom. On these issues there can be no compromise. Others may be susceptible of adjustment, but this must be decided one way or the other. The whole future of the human race is at stake. No peace which leaves these fundamental issues undecided can be permanent. The war must be won either by a victory of the Allies or by a reform of the German Government by the German people, or by both. If it has to go on until far greater sacrifices shall have been made, and if we shall be crippled or destroyed, we can only say that such a cause is worth dying for, even as Christ Himself died that the world might be saved. Some things are worse than death. And after the war, we must have a League of Nations so constituted and with such powers that it can prevent or at least minimize the danger of future wars.

"The churches can mightily help in this time of need. Most of us are debarred by age or sex from military service, but we have "our bit" to do in making these aims clear; by unwavering support of the Government; by aiding in the moral and spiritual welfare of our army and navy; and by opposing those evils in our national life which impair our ability to wage a great war for noble ends. Our heroic soldiers and sailors will be heartened by the knowledge that the nation at home is united in supporting them and praying for them, and in creating those world conditions which will conserve the results of the triumph of the cause to which they are giving "the last full measure of devotion."

### Campaign Plans

In arranging teams of speakers, the Committee, whenever possible, has associated one clergyman and one layman. Efforts have been made to have one man in each pair who understands the technical side of the League of Nations problem and can answer questions from the audience on this subject.

In organizing meetings, the Committee works through existing local associations of clergymen. A local chairman is selected who is willing to undertake the task of arranging for the meetings. Clergymen and leading laymen are then invited to attend an afternoon conference followed by a mass meeting in the evening, to which the public is admitted. The speakers sent out by the Com-



mittee address both these gatherings and conduct an informal discussion at the afternoon meeting for the purpose of laying before the clergymen and lay delegates present the Committee's plans and giving them suggestions in regard to the conduct of local meetings to push this movement in their own churches.

The League of Nations plan, probably because it is the most definite and concrete of the four "Moral Aims" which the campaign is promoting, is a favorite topic of discussion. Meetings held thus far have demonstrated a lively interest in the working out of this project.

The evening mass meetings are popular in character, designed primarily to inform the community and illustrate the method by which the Church can help in shaping popular thought with reference to reconstruction of international relationships.

In connection with these two major meetings, where other meetings are possible they are arranged under the auspices of the women of the church and of other local church societies.

The entire expense of the campaign is defrayed from the appropriation voted by the Directors of the Church Peace Union.

### Early Meetings

The first meetings of this campaign held during March in New Jersey produced gratifying results. In a letter to Secretary Atkinson regarding the meeting in Paterson, the Rev. George Whitehead said:

"The meeting left a newly awakened thought among the people, viz., that of a League of Nations and the moral aspects of the war.

"As Chairman of the religious work committee, I am sure I voice the sentiments of my brethren when I say we are glad to have had this movement come to Paterson and anything I may have contributed in a personal way in arranging for the same, I have been happy to do."

Speaking of the conference at Washington, N. J., the Rev. Charles F. Stanley, Chairman of the Extension Committee, wrote as follows:

"Drs. Merrill and Nasmyth with Dr. Battin for the afternoon were certainly men of wonderful vision. I count myself fortunate in having met them. Their words won the hearts of our citizenship. The ministers who turned the proposition down at the first meeting were converted and the leading business men were won to a hearty co-operation."

The campaign in Maryland that followed the opening meetings in New Jersey brought the same kind of testimony. After the rally at Salisbury, the Rev. J. T. Herson hurried to the telegraph office and sent the following message to headquarters:

"Greatest meetings ever held on Eastern shore

of Maryland. Had fourteen hundred people at each meeting and overflow this evening. Speeches were simply great. Are planning meetings for all large towns up and down Peninsula."

### Press Comment

One of the earliest mass meetings was held in Newark on the night of March 1st. The popular impression produced by this meeting may be judged from the following extract from a long report in the *Newark Evening News*:

"If there had existed a great league of nations with the sanction and authority of the moral and physical forces of all the democratic peoples of the world, the German onslaught would not have been possible any more than it is possible that one of these United States would think of fighting the remainder of the states all united against it.

"Gleaned from two addresses, the fact set forth above depicts the argument presented for the league of nations before an audience last night in the First Presbyterian Church. The speakers were Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia, and Rev. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, president of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

"The meeting was one of a great number to be held throughout the country in churches, as a campaign to enlighten the American people on the necessity and importance of a league of nations, such as has been advocated by President Wilson, after the war, and to quicken the people's interest in such a league."

The Committee is now making preparations for the greatest religious war rally ever held in New York. It will be held on April 4th under the joint auspices of the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York district. It is expected that this occasion will mark the first appearance in this country of the Rev. George Adam Smith of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was brought over by the Committee for the purpose of giving an international flavor which logically belongs to a campaign of this kind. More than thirteen thousand clergymen are invited to attend this meeting and the mid-day luncheon that precedes it.

### Speakers for the Campaign

The speakers thus far enlisted in this campaign, all of whom have volunteered their services for periods varying from one or two days to several weeks, include:

The Rev. W. C. Bitting, St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, New York.

The Hon. Edward Osgood Brown, Chicago.



Governor Charles H. Brough, of Arkansas.  
 The Hon. Theodore E. Burton, New York.  
 The Rev. George L. Cady, New York.  
 The Rev. Charles F. Carter, Hartford, Conn.  
 Governor Sidney L. Catts, of Florida.  
 Professor John Bates Clark, New York.  
 The Rev. Stephen Corey, Cincinnati, O.  
 The Rev. Ozora S. Davis, Chicago.  
 Prof. Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn.  
 The Hon. William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.  
 The Rev. James H. Franklin, Boston.  
 Edward W. Frost, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Rt. Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Robert Goldsmith, New York.  
 The Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, New York.  
 Prof. Arnold B. Hall, Madison, Wis.  
 Rabbi Leon Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.  
 The Hon. James H. Hawley, Boise, Idaho.  
 The Hon. Job E. Hedges, New York.  
 Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, Detroit, Mich.  
 The Rev. Hubert C. Herring, Boston.  
 Hamilton Holt, New York.  
 Prof. Lynn Harold Hough, Evanston, Ill.  
 Herbert S. Houston, New York.  
 Prof. Manley O. Hudson, New York.  
 Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, Boston.  
 The Rev. Charles Edward Jefferson, N. Y.  
 The Rev. David Hugh Jones, Evanston, Ill.  
 Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Dr. Henry Churchill King, Oberlin, Ohio.  
 Darwin P. Kingsley, New York.  
 The Rev. Ira Landrith, Boston.  
 The Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York.  
 Bishop William F. McDowell, Washington, D. C.  
 The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, New York.  
 The Hon. Theodore Marburg, Baltimore, Md.  
 The Rev. William P. Merrill, New York.  
 Dr. Robert Webber Moore, Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Dr. E. Y. Mullins, Louisville, Ky.  
 Dr. George Nasmyth, Washington, D. C.  
 Judge Alton B. Parker, New York.  
 The Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford, Conn.  
 Dr. Lyman P. Powell, New York.  
 Dr. Edward O. Sisson, Missoula, Mont.  
 Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Fred B. Smith, New York.  
 Dr. Robert E. Speer, New York.  
 The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Princeton, N. J.  
 The Hon. William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.  
 The Rev. W. R. Taylor, Rochester, N. Y.  
 The Rev. Worth M. Tippy, New York.  
 Judge William H. Wadhams, New York.  
 Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia.  
 Dr. Talcott Williams, New York.  
 Prof. George R. Wilson, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York.

## SCHEDULE FOR APRIL, MAY, JUNE

Between twenty and thirty meetings already have been held in the preliminary campaign preceding the great drive that will begin in April. The schedule of meetings for April, May and June, divided by States, is as follows:

## NEW YORK

Rochester	April 3	Binghamton	April 9
New York City	April 4	Middletown	April 10
Syracuse	April 4	Jamestown	April 10
Utica	April 5	Riverhead	April 11
Poughkeepsie	April 8	Albany	April 12
		Buffalo	April 26

## MAINE

Portland	May 1	Waterville	June 21
Freyburg	June 17	Rockland	June 24
Auburn	June 18	Bangor	June 25
Farmington	June 19	Machias	June 26
Augusta	June 20	Presque Isle	June 27 or 28

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Littleton	June 4	Portsmouth	June 12
Keene	June 7	Rochester	June 13
Concord	June 10	Laconia	June 14
Manchester	June 11		

## VERMONT

Bennington	May 27	Rutland	May 28
Burlington	May 29	Newport	June 3
Montpelier	May 30	White Rvr. Jct.	June 5
St. Johnsbury	May 31	Brattleboro	June 6

## MASSACHUSETTS

North Adams	April 29	Newburyport	May 3
Boston	April 30	Taunton	May 7
Greenfield	April 30	Worcester	May 22
Fitchburg	May 1	Springfield	May 23
Lowell	May 2	Pittsfield	May 24

## CONNECTICUT

New Haven	May 3	Winsted	May 16
New London	May 10	Hartford	May 17
Bridgeport	May 13	Willimantic	May 20
Danbury	May 14	Putnam	May 21
Waterbury	May 15		

## RHODE ISLAND

Providence	May 2	Newport	May 8
Woonsocket	May 6	Westerly	May 9

## PENNSYLVANIA

Altoona	April 3	Wilkes-Barre	April 15
Uniontown	April 4	Williamsport	April 16
Oil City	April 5	Allentown	April 17
Philadelphia	April 5	Reading	April 18
New Castle	April 8	Lancaster	April 19
Pittsburgh	April 9	Harrisburg	April 22
Erie	April 9	Sunbury	April 23
Bradford	April 11	Punxsutawney	April 24
Scranton	April 12		



## NORTH CAROLINA

Goldsboro	April 3	Durham	April 9
Wilmington	April 4	Greensboro	April 10
Fayetteville	April 5	Winston-Salem	April 11
Raleigh	April 8	Charlotte	April 12

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg	April 15	Columbia	April 18
Greenville	April 16	Charleston	April 22
Greenwood	April 17		

## ALABAMA

Huntsville	April 3	Montgomery	April 10
Florence	April 4	Eufala	April 11
Birmingham	April 5	Troy	April 12
Tuscaloosa	April 8	Mobile	April 16
Gadsden	April 9		

## GEORGIA

Rome	April 8	Athens	April 12
Columbus	April 9	Augusta	April 15
Atlanta	April 10	Savannah	April 16
Macori	April 11		

## MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi	April 17	Natchez	April 23
Hattiesburg	April 18	Vicksburg	April 24
Meridian	April 19	Greenville	April 25
Jackson	April 22	Corinth	April 26

## TENNESSEE

Memphis	April 3	Nashville	April 8
Jackson	April 4	Clarksville	April 9
Columbia	April 5		

## KENTUCKY

Bowling Gr'n	April 10	Williamsburg	April 18
Louisville	April 11	Danville	April 19
Owensboro	April 12	Ashland	April 22
Frankfort	April 16	Maysville	April 23
Lexington	April 17		

## TEXAS

Sherman	April 3	Beaumont	April 11
Fort Worth	April 4	Palestine	April 12
Dallas	April 5	Texarkana	April 15
Waco	April 8	Amarillo	May 3
Houston	April 10	El Paso	May 8

## VIRGINIA

Charlottesville	April 3	Danville	April 9
Lynchburg	April 4	Richmond	April 10
Roanoke	April 5	Norfolk	April 11
Bristol	April 8	Fred'sburg	April 12

## ARKANSAS

Fort Smith	April 16	Pine Bluff	April 18
Little Rock	April 17	Helena	April 19

## LOUISIANA

Monroe	April 22	Baton Rouge	April 25
Shreveport	April 23	New Orleans	April 26
Alexandria	April 24		

## MISSOURI

Jefferson City	April 12	St. Joseph	April 16
Sedalia	April 15	Springfield	April 17
St. Louis	April 15	Joplin	April 18
Kansas City	April 16		

## OKLAHOMA

Tulsa	April 19	Oklahoma Cy	April 24
Muskogee	April 22	Guthrie	April 25
McAlester	April 23	Enid	April 26

## WISCONSIN

Racine	April 15	Madison	April 19
Green Bay	April 16	Milwaukee	April 22
Appleton	April 17	La Crosse	April 23
Oshkosh	April 18	Beloit	April 24

## KANSAS

Lawrence	April 29	Wichita	May 2
Topeka	April 30	Emporia	May 3
Hutchinson	May 1	Salina	May 6

## ILLINOIS

Rockford	April 24	Danville	May 3
Freeport	April 25	Urbana and	
Galesburg	April 26	Champaign	May 6
Peoria	April 29	Centralia	May 7
Quincy	April 30	Cairo	May 8
Springfield	May 1	Chicago	May 23
Decatur	May 2		24, 27 or 28

## IOWA

Dubuque	May 1	Burlington	May 7
Davenport	May 2	Ottumwa	May 8
Cedar Rapids	May 3	Fort Dodge	May 9
Des Moines	May 6	Sioux City	May 10

## NEBRASKA

Omaha	April 18	Kearney	May 15
Lincoln	May 13	North Platte	May 16
Beatrice	May 14	Alliance	May 17

## INDIANA

Indianapolis	April 12	Lafayette	May 9
Fort Wayne	May 2	Terre Haute	May 10
Elkhart	May 3	Vincennes	May 13
South Bend	May 6	Evansville	May 14
Valparaiso	May 7	Bedford	May 15
Logansport	May 8		

## NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque	May 6	Las Vegas	May 7
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## ARIZONA

Tucson	May 9	Phoenix	May 10
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(Continued on page 16)



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**CHARLES STELZLE**

105 East 22nd Street

New York



THERE have been innumerable declarations of war and statements of war aims by rulers which dwell upon the vindication of national honor, the preservation of the rights of the nation entering upon the war, the protection of property, the preservation of the lives of citizens and national defence, but none, until now, which put the service of humanity first, regardless of the gain to the nation itself. To quote from President Wilson's address of November 5, 1916: "It is an unprecedented thing in the world that any nation in determining its foreign relations should be unselfish, and my ambition is to see America set the great example."

It would have been perfectly natural for the United States to go to war for the innumerable violations of her honor. But when at last the President declared war, he was careful to say that it was not for gain of territory or revenge. In every utterance it was moral, ethical, religious aims that were emphasized. It marks a new era in history. It was one of the great steps forward in civilization, when civilizations seemed tottering to the ground.

Mr. Wilson says we have entered upon this war to secure democracy for the whole world. "The world must be made safe for democracy." But democracy is a religious thing. It came straight from Jesus Christ. It is born out of the sense of the worth of every human soul as a child of God. Christianity began as a democracy of equal souls in the Kingdom of God. And in democracy lies the peace of the world.

"We have entered upon this war", says the President, "to secure the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own

government." Here again we have a moral aim. We are fighting not for territory, not for revenge, but to insure for *other* peoples than ourselves the right to say what course their nation shall pursue in the common life of the world.

"We shall fight . . . for the rights and liberties of small nations," said Mr. Wilson in his address of April 2, 1917. We are to make untold sacrifices, not for ourselves, but for the right of the small and weak nations of the earth to live their own lives without fear of dictation, domination or invasion. They must no longer be mere pawns to be moved about the map as suits the purposes of great and ambitious powers. Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, are peace-loving nations, and they have the right to pursue their own happy lives without fear of interference. "America seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish objects of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force."

In almost every address which Mr. Wilson has made during the last year, he has put as the great objective of the war a league of nations pledged to settle its own disputes by peaceful methods and committed, through its united power, to preserve the peace of the world. "We shall fight . . . for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free." This is simply brotherhood, co-operation, good-will, mutual service, the common life, applied to nations as Christianity has applied them to individuals from the beginning.

Finally the President has declared that we have entered upon this war to secure a Christian standard of conduct between nations similar to that which obtains among good men. It has not been so in the past. We have had a double standard of ethics, Christian for individuals, pagan for nations. We have said it was wrong for men to steal from each other, but permissible to nations; wrong for men to kill each other, but permissible for the mighty nation to destroy the weaker nation; wrong for men to settle their disputes by guns and swords, right for nations; wrong for men to seek revenge, the natural thing for nations. We have condemned the man who lives for self alone, but we have expected nations to live for self and to plunge the whole world into misery to vindicate their own rights or honor. We have called the man who served most the great man; we have called the nation which could get the most, by any means, the great nation. All this must be changed, says the President. The nations must observe the same Christian rule of conduct that men observe in their relations with each other.

*Frederick Lynch, D.D.*



## Typical Advertisement and Cartoon Used in Strengthen America Campaign

### OUR DRINK BILL—AND WHAT IT MIGHT BUY

You've heard it said a good many times that we spend every year two billion dollars for liquor.

#### TWO BILLION DOLLARS?

You can't even *guess* how much money this is—mostly because mighty few of us have ever handled more than two *hundred* dollars at any one time.

Just for the fun of it, let's write it this way:

**\$2,000,000,000.00!**

All you can say is that it's a LOT of money.

But perhaps you will get a better idea of how MUCH it is by comparing our drink bill with some other bills in this country.

*So here goes—*

It's three times as much as we spend to maintain all of our public schools.

It's as much as we spend for bread and clothing.

It's as much as is earned by all trade unionists.

It's the value of 535,600 workingmen's homes at \$3,800 each.

It's one-fourth more than the total assets of the over 7,000 building and loan associations in this country.

It's twice the capital in all the national banks.

It's one-tenth the value of all farm property, including land, buildings, machinery and animals.

It's almost as much as it costs to operate all our railroads.

It's twice as much as it costs to run the federal government in peace times.

It's as much as we raised for the first Liberty Loan.

It's almost twice the value of all church property in the U. S.

Two billion dollars spent annually for booze!

*What does it buy for those who spend it?*  
**YOU KNOW!**

*What does it bring to those who are dependent upon them?* **YOU KNOW!**

*What does it do for our country and the world?* **YOU KNOW!**

You can't say one strong, unqualified word for the liquor habit or the liquor business.

*And you know this, too.*

Why not cut it out and spend the money for something that will *build up* instead of *pull down*—that will bring *joy* instead of *gloom*?

If you believe that the traffic in Alcohol does more harm than good—*help stop it!*

**CLOSE THE SALOONS**

**IF** you believe that the traffic in alcohol does more harm than good—**Help stop it.**

**STRENGTHEN AMERICA CAMPAIGN**  
105 East Twenty Second Street,  
NEW YORK



## Activities of State and Local Church Federations

A REPORT of the recent activities of the Buffalo Federation includes the appointment of a Committee to confer with Catholic representatives on the subject of co-operation of the Catholic leaders in the proposed No-license campaign for Buffalo; a study of the motion picture and vaudeville shows, with a view to improving conditions; six gambling places reported, with fifteen arrests as a result; the attendance of fifteen ministers in the court room when ten persons whom they were instrumental in having arrested were convicted of disorderly conduct; the representation of the Federation by Rev. A. W. Stanton, Chairman of the Temperance Committee at a State-wide conference of Anti-Saloon leaders in Syracuse; persistent work in behalf of the Hill-McNab Resolution to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment; co-operation with the Chief of Police in his work in clearing up the vice district. The Secretary has maintained closest co-operation with the Chief of Police in his campaign against vice.

The Pittsburgh Council of Churches has initiated a movement looking toward the elimination of undesirable and dangerous rooming houses in the city of Pittsburgh. The Room Registry of Pittsburgh, conducted by co-operating social and religious organizations of the city, keeps up-to-date lists of respectable rooming houses in all parts of the city, the houses on their list having the right to display a patented sign which reads "Furnished Rooms. Indorsed by Room Registry of Pittsburgh, Pa." The Registry charges landlords a fee of one dollar, for the privilege of their guarantee and for their service in recommending the house to prospective lodgers. Free service is rendered to all persons seeking lodgings. The Registry office is in the Central Y. W. C. A. Building, 59 Chatham Street.

The Chicago Inter-Church War Work Committee, organized by the Chicago Church Federation Council, held a notable meeting in the new auditorium of the Central Y. M. C. A., during the afternoon and evening of Washington's Birthday. The different phases of the war were set forth by able speakers. Special addresses were delivered by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, Bishop of the Chicago Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Captain John Timothy Stone, Director of Religious Work in Camp Grant, and Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Inter-Church Federations. The Committee will issue a War Work Bulletin each month.

The churches of Akron, Ohio, held a most representative meeting on Monday, February 25th. Secretary Guild outlined the working plan of a federation of churches. The committee on organization presented a constitution which was adopted and is now being ratified by the churches. The leaders expect to employ an executive secretary.

The California State Church Federation has participated in two state-wide "Dry" campaigns; a Red Light Abatement Law Referendum; One Day Rest in Seven Campaign; Anti-Prize Fight Campaign; and a Church Taxation Campaign. The Executive Secretary of the Federation is in attendance at the regular sessions of the Legislature, in the interest of social and moral legislation.

California is the hot bed of anti-Asiatic agitation. The State Federation has from the beginning carried on a campaign for better relations between America and the Orient, especially Japan. A six months' intensive campaign was conducted by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, under a strong Federation Committee.

In co-operation with the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Federation has made two statistical surveys of church finances in California. Valuable tables have been prepared, which have been widely used by the various churches. A religious survey of the state has been made showing in detail the religious resources of the State for each county and town. The denominational superintendents and secretaries are organized into Comity Committees,—one for the northern part of the State and one for the southern part. These committees meet monthly and no new church enterprise is established except after a survey of the local field, and agreement by the Comity Committee. This has meant the substitution of inter-denominational co-operation for denominational competition.

Secretary Roy B. Guild has been co-operating with the home missionary secretaries of Illinois in the forming of an Illinois Home Missions Council. The organization will be similar to the councils in Colorado, Southern California, Massachusetts, Maine and Western Washington.

Mr. Fred B. Smith addressed the ministers and laymen of Norfolk, Va., at an inter-church banquet recently. Every Protestant church in Norfolk was represented. Secretary Guild spent March 15 to 20 with the new federation assisting in the raising of the funds for a budget that an executive secretary may be employed at once.



The Churchmen's Federation of Louisville, Ky., is the successor to the "Men's Federation" which has been in existence for nearly seven years. It is a federation of the Christian laymen and ministers of practically all of the Protestant Churches of the city. With a long list of accomplishments behind it, the Federation has outlined a constructive program for 1918, which will consist of:

(1) A Committee on Comity, for the cultivation of a spirit of brotherliness as a basis of co-operation.

(2) Community Evangelism, to be held simultaneously just before Easter.

(3) Social Service, of which three lines are contemplated, Social Betterment, Civic Relations, and Industrial Relations.

(4) War Work. Located near Louisville is Camp Zachary Taylor, where 40,000 men of the National Army are in training. The Federation is seeking to bring about a correlation of the religious forces in and about the camp and is co-operating with the Government in the suppression of vice and law enforcement.

Matters of sufficient importance, whether patriotic, philanthropic, civic, or religious, are promoted by the Chicago Church Federation Council by arranging for a day in which the subject may be presented simultaneously in twelve hundred Protestant pulpits. This was done during the past year, twice for the Liberty Loan, once each for the Red Cross, Armenian and Syrian Relief, and City Garden Bureau. A Simultaneous Evangelistic Campaign is conducted each year. The Committee on Labor is active in investigating strikes and helping to bring about peaceable adjustment. A Committee on Endorsements investigates religious bodies which appeal to the public for aid, and give credentials to the deserving. A Deaconess is kept in the Juvenile Court to look after the interests of Protestant children.

The Massachusetts State Federation comprises fifteen denominations, with 93% of the Protestant membership of the State. It actively promotes mergers of churches of the same or different denominations, and eighteen federated churches and as many federated circuits have resulted. Churches are rapidly combining services during the war, for economy or to release pastors for camp duties. City, township and group federations now number about fifty, six having been organized in 1917. The State Federation is the means of securing state-wide concerted action in promotion of the new country church, public health and other social service, of religious education and evangelism; while on legislative issues, it speaks in the name of over 2,000 churches, as a recognized power.

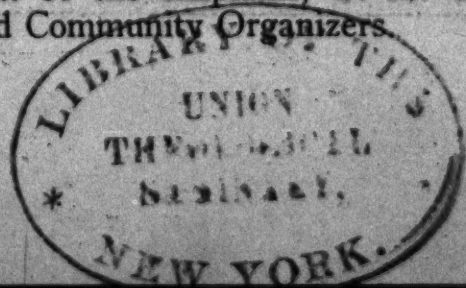
## United Work in South America

THE pledges made and plans outlined at the Panama Conference are finding fulfillment. At Montevideo in Uruguay a union seminary for the training of ministers is to be founded. It will be an institution of the highest order and will supplement the work of schools to be established at Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Rio.

At Panama and Buenos Aires union supported colleges will serve the entire group of Central American and northern South American countries. The College to be formed at Buenos Aires will have as a foundation a small institution there at present sustained by Disciples and Methodists. Christian literature is to be created and widely distributed through inter-denominational agencies. Translation boards are already at work preparing books and pamphlets for use in Spanish and Portuguese. The testimony of careful investigators gives assurance that the sentiment of South Americans has become in recent months more favorable towards their Northern neighbors. Only united effort could meet the pressing problem of South American educational and mission work. The present outlook is full of encouragement.

"THE strength of modern missions," it has been well said, "is their democracy." This finds striking illustration in the present situation in China. The first President of the Republic and the author of the constitution under which it is now working was educated in a Presbyterian Mission. One of the most influential leaders in developing the present educational system is an active Christian, and the text books used in the schools are largely the work of Christian men. The great printing establishment at Shanghai, employing over fifteen hundred persons, is owned by Christian men. The mission movement in China is illustrating on every hand the spirit of Christian unity and co-operation. The Arlington Fund of two million dollars left in trust for mission work and the Rockefeller Foundation supporting a whole system of medical schools and hospitals are notable contributions in the great work that is advancing the cause of democracy and Christianity in China.

The General War-Time Commission of the Churches will hold a conference of camp pastors of the Eastern and Northeastern Districts on April 2 and 3 in New York City. A similar conference for the Central District will be held in Chicago on April 8 and 9. The conferences will discuss the work of the camp pastors and its relation to that of the chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and Community Organizers.





## Church Federation as a War-Time Measure.

AS a patriotic, war-time measure, some very interesting and highly successful experiments in church federation are being carried on in several places.

In Fayetteville, New York, the Presbyterians and Baptists have united in a plan for co-operative services for the months of January, February and March, to save coal, and also to conserve the energies demanded in carrying on two separate church organizations. A joint committee of six worked out the plans for temporary unity. There will be a central committee of twelve and twelve sub-committees, numbering altogether about fifty members. The board of trustees and deacons of each church will maintain their separate organizations, but, in general, church lines will be eliminated and the work carried on as by one congregation. Questions such as those of baptism and communion will be taken care of by committees. Union services will be held in the Baptist Church, with Rev. H. A. Poland, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiating.

The Fayetteville federation is still looked upon as an experiment. It is unfortunate that the Methodist and Episcopalian churches were unable to join the movement, but these churches are governed by higher authorities and could not act upon their own initiative.

In Waterbury, Vermont, where the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational Churches have combined to form The Federated Churches of Waterbury, the plan has passed the experimental stage and is enthusiastically endorsed by both bodies.

The pro tempore federation was proposed by the Methodists, when the Congregational pastor, on a year's leave of absence, went to France for the Y. M. C. A. The proposal was unanimously accepted by both churches.

The village of Waterbury has a population of about 2,000, and has only, besides the now federated churches, one Catholic Church. Previous to the federation, the Methodist Church had a membership of about 180, and the Congregational Church, of about 150. The churches were of good strength and a very friendly feeling existed between them.

Under the new arrangement, which went into effect the last Sunday in September, the united congregations meet together under one pastor. At present services are held in the Methodist Church. Later they will shift to the Congregational Church. The churches have in common one well-paid and efficient parish worker. Although the Sunday Schools meet together in one building, their organization and membership are kept separate. The Men's Clubs have been federated into a Community Club and the Young

People's Societies into a Young People's Christian Association. In this way, they believe, the church becomes more of a community servant.

The result of this federation has been, in the first place, larger congregations than the joint congregations before the federation, and also larger Sunday Schools, with the consequent increase in enthusiasm which comes with greater numbers. Community spirit has been aroused and the response of the community to the church has been highly gratifying. The congregation claim they get "better preaching"; the minister declares his audiences are "inspiring." Better music is secured through the services of the joint choirs. There is economy of administration and a very considerable saving in such items as coal. Most important of all, perhaps, the federation has been the means of releasing one trained worker for war service. Rev. V. L. Smith, pastor of the Federated Churches, states that "thus far our experiment is working out to the advantage of both churches and the community."

The Massachusetts Federation of Churches has officially recognized the advantages of this kind of federation and has recently adopted and published a resolution urging the combination or federation of churches, *as a war-time measure*. This resolution, which was authorized by the Executive Committee and adopted by the Home Missions Council, reads as follows:

### COMBINATION OF CHURCHES DURING THE WAR RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, the whole situation in this time of war requires that the churches should set an example of the utmost possible economy, both of money and of men;

AND WHEREAS, the experience of our federated churches has demonstrated that it is possible to reconcile denominational loyalty with practical local unity;

AND WHEREAS, the federated-church plan is peculiarly adapted to adjustments only temporarily necessary, leaving it readily possible for pastoral and institutional relationships to be resumed;

THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this Home Missions Council suggests that, wherever a combination of neighboring churches of different denominations seems desirable, for the winter or the war, in the interest of efficiency, economy, and the releasing of trained men to serve in the religious and philanthropic work so urgently needed in military camps or at the front, *the proper officials of each denomination* seriously consider such arrangements, and carefully look into our well-tested methods.

In response to this suggestion, federations are rapidly being formed in many parts of the state. In West Somerville, Congregational, Unitarian and Universalist Churches unite their congregations; Presbyterians join in the mid-week meetings, and three other denominations use the same building at different hours, so that actually seven churches worship under one roof. In Sandwich, four churches have united into one. Altogether there are now in Massachusetts about fifty federations of varying size and type.



### Missionaries on Wheels.

MAINE has pioneered in many directions. She has been first in enacting State Prohibitory Laws, in originating the Christian Endeavor Movement, and in organizing a State Federation of Churches, which, under the name, The Interdenominational Commission of Maine, has existed since 1890.

The Interdenominational Commission of Maine was the first to enunciate the principles of co-operation, which have been repeated in nearly all of those state federations which have dealt with home mission work, the first to put in operation practical plans of comity, combination and co-operation between state denominational organizations, and the first to propose a plan of reciprocal exchanges between denominations. Its latest innovation has been the commissioning of "Missionaries on Wheels."

In Maine are several sections sparsely settled, destined in all probability never to have large populations, because of the lack of water power and the absence of fertile lands and of mineral and lumber resources, into which, as ordinarily induced, denominational agents do not enter for the establishment of denominational churches; and these areas become neglected and destitute of religious privileges. "The Missionary on Wheels" is one who goes into such a community, comprising several towns, with no expectation of organizing a church, but simply as the servant of the people, to co-operate with the schools and the granges, to establish Sunday Schools where possible, to hold services, formal or informal, and by friendly ministrations serve the people in every way possible.

This project was proposed by the Interdenominational Commission in 1910. For three years it was held in abeyance. In 1913 the Commission asked the Bible Society of Maine to assign one of its workers to this new service; and the Commission offered the Bible Society, through the gifts of two individuals interested in the movement, sufficient financial backing to guarantee the support of the missionary. The man began work July 1, 1913, in a tier of towns in Somerset County, and continued for four years, when advancing years caused his retirement. He established ten Sunday Schools; he nursed the sick, prayed with the dying, and buried the dead; he gathered converts, taking at one time sixteen persons to join one of the nearest churches, although it was several miles away, beyond the possibility of their regular attendance.

So successful was this venture that under the same auspices, and by the same arrangements, a man and wife were chosen to undertake a similar work in several towns in Washington County in the far eastern part of the State. These are

towns in which once there were flourishing churches, but from which the population has moved, leaving wrecks and fragments of churches, which have been neglected because too small and too weak to justify the labor and the expense of a single denomination's care. This work has been delayed because of difficulties in procuring accommodations and making adjustments in the towns. But the experiment in this kind of home mission enterprise has vindicated the plan, and the method. It requires the purely altruistic spirit, for no returns in organization or contributions, commensurate with the outlay, may be expected; but for practical missionary service, aimed at staying the impending paganism of rural isolation, it is efficacious.

*Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony.*

THE Federal Council has received an invitation, signed by H. Ostenfeld, Bishop of Seeland, Denmark, Nathan Soderblom, Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, and Jens Tandberg, Bishop of Christiania, Norway, to attend, through its chosen representatives an international ecumenical conference, to be held probably either at Upsala or Christiania. The Pope and other prelates of the Roman Catholic Church have been invited, with twenty-five Protestant communions and certain special groups. Representatives from both neutral and belligerent countries have received invitations, with the understanding that careful arrangements will be made so that representatives from the various belligerent countries will not meet, publicly or privately. Sectional meetings will be held between neutrals and representatives of one side, and the question of a general meeting will arise only after complete unanimity has been established with regard to the subjects comprised in the agenda and on the assumption that both parties wish for such a general meeting.

At a special meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, it was agreed that it was not advisable for the Federal Council to take definite action on the matter at this time.

The Boston Transcript, in a recent editorial calling attention to the adoption of plans in many towns this winter for the holding of union services, says, "Important consequences will flow from this action. What an opportunity will arise for the modern school of historians! The Influence of Coal Shortage Upon Federation of Churches in the Twentieth Century will make an excellent, and, for once, valid thesis for some future student of economic determination to descant upon, in the course of his labor for the Ph.D."



## Commission on the Church and Social Service

REV. T. Basil Young, former pastor of Union Church, New York City, and soon to become a chaplain in the national army, is assisting Dr. Tippy in the work with war-time centers of industry until the time of his appointment and sailing. He has been giving time to the study and organization at Newburgh, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn.

The Commission on Social Service has completed two interesting pieces of work for the Red Cross. The first was in response to a request for a list of missionaries in foreign countries with whom the Red Cross might communicate for memberships from among Americans abroad. Dr. Tippy suggested that the Commission also prepare a list of mission hospitals with their facilities in beds, nurses, etc., and a list of large missionary administrative centers, to be used by the Red Cross in times of great disaster. It would be possible under such circumstances to cable money and delegate important responsibilities. This proposition was received with favor and Mr. St. John of the Missionary Volunteer Movement, in co-operation with the Commission, prepared such a list and it has been forwarded. It totaled 7,000 missionaries, 269 hospitals, and 87 large mission centers.

The second item was in response to a request from Mr. Orrin Lester of the Speakers Bureau of the Red Cross, that the Commission furnish the Bureau with a list of 500 outstanding ministers representing all the various states, who might be appealed to to present the interests and causes of the Red Cross when requested to do so. In this communication Mr. Lester also asked for a complete list of denominational assemblies during 1918. The preparation of these two lists has required a great deal of correspondence and the work is not as yet entirely completed. The information with regard to assemblies thus secured will be valuable for other purposes.

It has been found wise to differentiate the war-time work in the local church between urban and rural churches, in order to reach rural churches more effectively for the purposes of the war, so far as they lie within the province of the church. The Commission on Social Service has requested and has received the loan of Rev. Edmund deS. Brunner, secretary of the Country Church Commission of the Moravian Church, who will devote at least April and May to the work, and part time during March. This represents a generous contribution on the part of Dr. Brunner's congregation and of the Extension Society of the church who provide for his salary. A conference of country church specialists was held on Monday, March 11, to consider what should be done. Dr. Tippy and Dr. Brunner

spent Wednesday, March 13, in Washington, conferring with the authorities of the Government.

## The Vital Principal of Church Federation

THE most striking developments in the church federation movement, during the last few years, have been in some big city federations. Their very budgets show that they mean business. With executive secretaries and many departments, they are demonstrating how much can be done.

But it must not be forgotten that doing things is not the essence of church federation. It is the fact that the churches federated do them; that—to quote Williston Walker's analysis of the power of the Grand Company of Pastors at Geneva under Calvin—they are gaining "that force which comes from frequent discussion and consequent united opinion."

This is a real force, even without expensive machinery. The influence gained by the Federation of Greater Boston, under the presidency of Dr. Alexander Mann, is an example. It spends less than \$200 a year. It recognizes and gives moral backing to existing reform and philanthropic agencies, instead of developing departments. But its directors meet monthly, are quick to seize every common need and interest, and immediately circularize all the churches and ask them to act or investigate or give. To cite a recent incident, within a week, it arranged a most impressive memorial service for the Halifax victims. The result is a steadily increasing "united opinion" and consciousness of unity. Doubtless much of this is due to the efficiently organized State Federation whose office it shares. Doubtless, the Boston Federation might and should do much more. But it does illustrate the vital principle.

*E. Tallmadge Root.*

THE Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, and a member of the Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, has spent from March 12 to March 20 on a speaking tour of Florida, with Governor Catts and Mr. Glenn Frank. Dr. Macfarland visited Jacksonville, Daytona, Miami, Sanford, Tampa, Ocala and Tallahassee.

In his address he reviewed the general trend of events leading up to the participation by this country in the war, our patient attempts to find some other means of solving the question and the unselfish motives which prompted the United States when ultimately she took up arms. He pointed out that the phrase, "a war of defense"



—the only justifiable war—must be recognized as including also defense of moral and spiritual ideals. Speaking from his own experience in Germany, he stated that in that country he found everything else obscured by the sense of national self-consciousness, with the clearly apparent faith that, with the German State, whatever is, is right.

One of the great moral aims of the war he conceived to be the determination of the nature of the State. Is it above moral and divine law, or is it subject to it? The ends for which we are in conflict are the same as those which actuated the days of our neutrality, that is, the reconstruction of international institutions upon the basis of justice through peaceful arbitration and a League of Nations.

**G**REAT satisfaction is expressed by the officers of the French Protestant Committee over the success of the mission on which Chaplains Georges Lauga and Victor Monod visited the United States. The Message of the Federal Council, which was formally presented by Chaplain Monod to the officers of the French Protestant Committee, has been given wide publicity through the French press and at a large public meeting held in the Church of the Oratoire, at which the two Chaplains gave accounts of their trip and the Federal Council's Message was read in both French and English. All American pastors and all American organizations in Paris were invited to be present and there was a stirring display of American and French flags. M. Edouard Gruner, President of the French Federation, presided. Definite steps have been taken toward carrying out the plans for aid and co-operation which were devised by the Federal Council in conference with the delegates.

In commemoration of the visit of these two French Army Chaplains, the Federal Council will issue shortly a small volume entitled *The Churches of Christ in America and France*. The book contains the messages exchanged between the Christian churches of the two countries. It is attractively bound in French soldier blue and will sell for fifty cents.

Responding to an invitation of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Inter-Church Federations, will sail on April 1st for France, to conduct religious work conferences and evangelistic meetings with our troops. Mr. Smith has also accepted the invitation of the War Work Council of the National Committee of the British Y. M. C. A. to go to the British front for similar work among the British and Canadian troops. The Federal Council is heartily concurring in the trip and is sending by Mr. Smith communications to the leaders of the Church in France and Great Britain.

## A Summer School for Inter-Church Workers

**F**ROM June 26 to July 7 the Commission on Inter-Church Federations of the Federal Council will hold a school on the Principles and Methods of Successful Inter-Church Work at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

The spirit of co-operation so manifest in all departments of our national life is more in evidence in religious circles than ever before. Laymen as well as ministers wish to see the Christian forces of their cities unified for practical service and the elimination of waste. These men are seriously asking the question, "How can our churches co-operate most effectively?"

This question can now be answered in a satisfactory way. For a number of years the Christian workers in a score of cities have been experimenting in this field. The results of their work have been standardized, so that others may benefit by their experience.

A very strong faculty has been secured, consisting of Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, Dean Shailer Mathews, Prof. Benjamin S. Winchester, Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, D.D., Rev. Horace F. Holton, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, D.D., Rev. Charles Stelzle, Mr. Joseph E. McAfee.

Associated with these instructors in each department will be the most experienced executive secretaries of church federations. By means of class room, round table conferences and lectures the question of how the churches can co-operate and co-ordinate their work so as to help win the war and win the world will be answered.

Five groups are invited to be students of this problem for twelve days:

1. Executive Secretaries of federations.
2. Prospective secretaries.
3. Federation officers.
4. Laymen and ministers who wish to study the methods that have succeeded and to work them out in their own cities.
5. Theological students and ministers who wish to know of the most recent developments in interdenominational work.

Full information concerning this effort to meet an immediate need can be secured by writing to Rev. Roy B. Guild, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

## An Utterance by Mr. Taft

Hon. Wm. H. Taft in an address at Buffalo once stated that while it was of the greatest importance for America to bend every energy to the winning of the war it was also of the greatest importance that *American citizens should be thinking upon the problems of world organization after the war. To make the war worth winning we must plan for such a world order that this shall be the last war.*



## A New Fight Against Liquor

**T**HE next big fight against the saloon will be in the economic field.

The temperance movement had its origin in the country largely as a result of evangelistic campaigns, and today the farmer hits the liquor business a solar-plexus blow every time he is given a chance. This accounts for the immense white spaces shown on prohibition maps.

But it is different in the city. The city is the stronghold of the saloon. One-half the population living in wet territory live in the four great industrial states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey, and one-quarter of the population living in wet territory live in six great industrial cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland.

It is in this field that the Federal Council is pushing specific campaigns, successfully meeting the arguments of the liquor men that the abolition of the liquor traffic will create a labor panic and throw 1,000,000 idle men onto the labor market. These arguments of the liquor men are based upon the fallacy that if they fail to get the \$2,000,000,000 annually spent for booze in this country, nobody else will get it.

(Continued from page 7)

### CALIFORNIA

Riverside	May 13	Berkeley	May 22
Long Beach	May 14	Oakland	May 23
San Diego	May 15	Palo Alto	May 24
Los Angeles	May 16	Stockton	May 27
Fresno	May 17	Chico	May 28
San Jose	May 20	Sacramento	May 29
San Francisco	May 21		

### NEVADA

Reno	May 30
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### MICHIGAN

Detroit	April 24	Battle Creek	May 22
Port Huron	May 16	Grand Rapids	May 23
Saginaw	May 17	Cadillac	May 24
Flint	May 20	Hancock	May 27
Lansing	May 21	Marquette	May 28

### MINNESOTA

Minneapolis	April 19	Austin	May 30
St. Paul	April 19	Mankato	May 31
Rochester	May 28	Duluth	June 4

### NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo	June 5	Jamestown	June 10
Grand Forks	June 6	Bismarck	June 11
Minot	June 7		

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen	June 12	Sioux Falls	June 17
Redfield	June 13	Yankton	June 18
Huron	June 14	Rapid City	June 19

### WYOMING

Cheyenne	May 27	Rock Springs	May 29
Laramie	May 28		

### COLORADO

Denver	April 17	Colorado Sp'gs	June 5
Julesburg	June 3	Pueblo	June 6
Boulder	June 4	Glenwood Sp'gs	June 7

### UTAH

Salt Lake City	June 10	Ogden	June 11
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### IDAHO

Pocatello	June 12	Boise	June 13
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### WASHINGTON

Walla Walla	June 14	Everett	June 19
North Yakima	June 17	Tacoma	June 20
Spokane	June 18	Olympia	June 21

### OREGON

Portland	June 24	Eugene	June 26
Salem	June 25	Ashland	June 27

### MONTANA

Miles City	June 20	Helena	June 25
Billings	June 21	Great Falls	June 26
Butte	June 24	Missoula	June 27

### OHIO

Columbus	April 10	Cleveland	April 25
Cincinnati	April 11		

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington	April 8
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**W**ITH the endorsement of the Secretary of Agriculture and at the request and with the co-operation of Dr. Knapp of the Bureau of County Agents for the South, the Religious Publicity Service is sending out, on behalf of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, a series of articles to the religious press, with a view to bringing to the rural constituency some of the spiritual messages of the war and some suggestions as to how, within the course of their regular church work, they can assist in the great task upon which this nation has embarked. The articles are prepared by Mr. Edmund deS. Brunner, temporarily affiliated with the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

## A Statement by President Wilson

President Wilson not long since said to Judge Wm. H. Wadhams that *it was of "the greatest importance that the object of the war should be kept before the people, in order that they might be prepared at its conclusion to support the Government in taking part in a League of Nations to secure an enduring peace."*